### XLIST CONGRESS-2D SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, March 31. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the ournal, a discussion took place in regard to a correction of the journal, proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, so as to show that he had moved to open the doors to have the

President's Message relative to the Fifteenth Amend-President's Message Pelatve to the Precident and ment read in open session.

THE TEXAS SENATORS ADMITTED.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep. Mo.) presented the credentials of Morgan C. Rusulton and J. W. Flantgan as Semanors elect from Texas, the former for the term ending March 4, 1873, and the latter for the term ending March 4, 1873, and the latter for the term ending March 4, 1873, and the latter for the term ending March 4, 1875. He asked this the grathenen be sworn into edice.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN (Dem., Obio) called for the reading of the ereducings, which were then peak, being centificates of election, signed by E. J. Davis, Governor of

it is and sciences. The Washington Unit almost and air then use by the Secretary of Was. (Rep., La) introduced a bill to author-losgicidat New Orleans to be given to allating for hospital services. The said of to appropriate Committees. FIFT SEXULT AMENDED. SEY (Dem., Del.) offered a resolution

Mo. said the information had

THE CASE OF GEN. AMES, I from Mississippi, next come up in orde CLES (Dept., Md.) addressed the Sena

DAVIS (Dom., Ev.) rose to correct a misspprehen

Mr. DAVIS Dem. Kr. ) rose to correct a misspirehension by the resulted from Maine (Mr. Morrid), and explained that he had not intended, by a recent remark, to
assert that den. Ames was personally the unster of the
Mississippi Legislature, but that in his ministry capacity
that bony had been under his abbordinates, and were virmally he shave. It would have say that the real master
in the election of Mr. Ances was the Provident of the
United States; that the election was merely the execution of a Presidential belief.

Mr. MORIGILL had not understood that anything offensive was intended, but cound not see the application of
the Security's remark that the same power star remained.

Mr. DAVIS—Is not the power of the Commander inChief there t

soldiers while he was a captain in the United States army, and of his having boasted that he bribed a negro to swear falsely before the Military Commission which tried him for the offense.

Mr. VAN TRUMP (Dem., Ohio) asked whether the affidants, and the state of th

Mr. VAN TRUMP (bem., Ohio) asked whether the affidavits were exparte.

Mr. BUTLER admitted that they were.

Mr. BUTLER admitted that they were.

Mr. VAN TRUMP submitted that they should not be used to affect the judgment of the House.

Mr. SHANKS moved to refer the charges against Commor to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. STEVENSON (Rep., Ohio), a member of the Committee on Elections, defended the report of the Committee, and charged that the objection made to Connor was that he alone of the delegation was a Democrat. That he had been a bad Texan bey might be all true. He did not expect to see any very high spectmen of Christian gentlemen sent up here from Texas; but what had they to do with that I How did that affect Mr. Connor's prima facie right to his scat1 The member from Massachusetts, who charged that person, on exparte affidavits, with subornation of perjury, had himself defended a member of the House for a greater crime. It was, in his judgment, a face, and worse—it was a base partisan proceeding, and as such he denounced it. 1" Good for you," from a Democratic member.]

Mr. ORTH (Rep., Ind.) denounced this proceeding

flower for a greater chine. It was a base partisan proceeding, and as such he denounced it. ["Good for you," from a Democratic member.]

Mr. ORTH (Rep., Ind.) denounced this proceeding against Capt. Connor as mest preposterons. He was a native of the State of Indiana; had entered the army, and served continuously until the close of the war, and had then been appointed captain in the regular army, in which he had served till the time he accepted the nomination as a candidate for Congress in the State of Texas. Against his lovalty the breath of suspicion could not be brought. Capt. Connor was charged with being severe to his soldiers. If that was a disqualification, other members of the House might be ousted from their seats. It might exclude those who were attempting to exclude this young man from his seat. He was sorry that Capt. Connor came here as the only Democratic "carpet-bagger" in Congress. The affidavits read from the newspapers were neworthy the attention of the House, and he hoped the House would promptly say so.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) said that this was the first time that an objection had been made to the swearing in of a member elect because of unbecoming or improper conduct while he was not a member. While he (Mr. Dawes) was Chairman of the Committee of Elections, statements and affidavits had been received as to the criminal conduct of a member from New-York, and the Committee had directed him to return them to the persons sending them, with the notice that that was a question between the member and his constituents, and that if they choose to be represented by that gentleman, it was their own business, and not the business of the Committee of Elections or of the House.

Mr. BUTLER said that he would not reply to the demunciation of his eloquent and impulsive friend from Ohio (Stevenson); that this was a partisan proceeding, because with a majority of three fourths in the House, one Democrat more or less was of no consequence. He had beineved it his duty to bring to the attention of the House c

make in the canvass.

House could inquire into anything that ought to be inquired into. [Laughter]
Mr. STEVENSON—I would like to ask the gentleman

Mr. BUTLER-No, Sir; I cannot yield to you at all. Mr. STEVENSON-I want information. Mr. BUTLER-I have not time to give you all you

want. [Laughter.]
Mr. STEVENSON—I do not believe that the gentleman competent to inform the House.
Mr. BUTLER—Then why ask mel [Laughter.]
Mr. STEVENSON—Because 1 believed you would

Mr. BUTLER—Then why ask met [Langhter.]
Mr. STEVENSON—Because I beheved you would refuse.
Mr. BUTLER went on to say that he had brought the indivities to the attention of Capt. Connor, and that he had said in a political speech to get votes.
The discussion, which at times became quite heated, was further carried on by Messrs. INGERSOLL, SHANKS, and BUTLER against the right of Mr. Connor to the seat, and by Messrs. HALE, STEVENSON, POLAND, SCHENCK, and BANKS in favor of it.
Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) said that he bad once sent Connor as a cadet to the Naval Academy, and that he had been dismissed for utter worthlessness.
Mr. STEVENSON alluded to the fact that the control of the subject had been taken from the Committee of Elections by a gentleman who generally took charge of everything. According to the argument of that gentleman (Mr. Butler), if anybody brought to the House exparie affidavits taken in Virginia, New-Orleans, or Texas, making charges against a member, he would have to be ousted from his seat, and trued on those charges. He had heard some of the most outrageons charges made against sundry members of the House, He did not believe them. He did not believe that any member had ever taken a minister of the goopel and chained him in a chain gang of negroes and made them all work together like slaves. [Langhter.] He did not believe that any member of a whole city. [Laoghter.] It was faise, if anybody said it, and he for one would spurn with contempt the man who would ask the House to try such a question, but if the House tried this question it would have to try that.
Mr. BUTLER—Will the gentleman let me say—
Mr. STEVENSON—No, Sir, I believe in the let tallomis.
Mr. BUTLER—That is, I gave you five minutes—you will not give me any.
Mr. STEVENSON—The gentleman robbed the Commit-

[Laughter.] the discussion was closed, the motion of Mr.

Describer and G. W. Whitmore.
On motion of Mr. ORTH (Rep., Ind.) Mr. CONNOR was allowed 10 minutes for a personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Mr. Shanks to the fact that his (Connor's) father had been a prominent opponent to that gentlemen in the convention that nonmated him for Congress, and to the fact that he (Mr. Shanks) supposed that he had owned him because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Mr. Butler, he said that, with all that gentleman's talent and ability, he had then forcibly impressed to-day with the conviction that he (Mr. Butler) had missed his cailing, and that he would have made a much better character for himself in the profession of a low comedian.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary. his language was not parliamentary. EUTLER (disdamfully)—On, he does not know any

Mr. BUTLER (disdainfulty)—Oh, he does not know any better. [Laughter.]
Mr. CONNER—I withdraw it.
Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) remarked that the member from Texas had not told the House that he was turned out of the Naval Academy for utter worthlessness, and

again added that he was worthless.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Sinanks that the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House, and that remarks in reference to him which were in order an hour age were not in order now.

Mr. SHANKS-I beg pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

of his construction was conjugated in the color of the section of the color of the

nor had the Committee done so in this bill; the Committee had merely changed the classification. Some things might be apparently higher and some were lower; but the purpose of the Committee had been to make duties more specific and to improve the classification, but to keep the general average at about what it now was, and not by any means to advance it. The duty on pigiron was reduced from \$\mathbf{P}\$ to \$\frac{3}{7}\$ a tun. He explained and defended the new classifications of steel and of sugar, the uniform duty on steel being fixed at \$\frac{3}{7}\$ cents per pound, instead of the present rate, \$2\frac{1}{7}\$, \$3\frac{1}{7}\$ and \$\frac{3}{7}\$, which are now \$3\frac{3}{7}\$, \$4\$ and \$\frac{1}{7}\$ cents per pound, instead of the present rate, \$2\frac{1}{7}\$, \$3\frac{1}{7}\$ and \$\frac{1}{7}\$, which are now \$3\frac{1}{7}\$, \$4\$ and \$\frac{1}{7}\$ cents per pound, instead of the present rate, \$2\frac{1}{7}\$, \$3\frac{1}{7}\$ and \$\frac{1}{7}\$ cents per pound, instead of the person trate, \$2\frac{1}{7}\$, \$3\frac{1}{7}\$ and \$\frac{1}{7}\$ cents per pound, being fixed at \$2\$ cents per pound, instead of the rates on sugar, which are now \$3\frac{1}{7}\$, \$4\$ and \$\frac{1}{7}\$ cents per pound, being fixed at \$2\$ cents for the \$3\frac{1}{7}\$ and all the \$4\$ cent grades, and \$4\$ for the \$5\$ cent grades. He denied that this change was for the benefit of the consumers.

He repelled the charges that the pending bill would be prejudicial to the agriculturasts, and said that there never had been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to the agricultural interests. The tariff was raised on flax, and tow, and flaxseed, and castor beans, and hides, and all the raw material that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to been by the American Free Trade League, and said it must have had its paterials the project of a Tariff suggested by the American Free Trade League, and said it must have had its paterials of English production, and did propose to tax the wines and silks of France and the products of German

### THE DAYTON NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

HOW OUR DISABLED VETERANS ARE CARED FOR

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: A short time ago, the editor of The Erening Post printed a telegram purporting to be from three hundred New-York soldiers, inmates of the "National Military Asylum " at Dayton, Ohio, and charging that "the oppression of the inmates was intolerable, and their accommodations abominable." This dispatch was received by Mr. Cromwell, Chairman of the meeting held at the Cooper Institute on the 21st ult., and its publica tion elicited much sympathy for our brave men; and,

at the Cooper Institute on the 21st ult., and its publication elicited much sympathy for our brave men; and, though the telegram from Dayton has been proved to be a forgery, still there are many, especially the relatives of the soldiers, who fear that the treatment of the inmates in the National Asylum is not what it ought to be, and their fears are increased by the fact that New-York deems it inceessary to establish a State Soldiers' Home for her own veterans.

I have just received a letter from a courrade now at Dayton, formerly a resident of this city, who informs me that the anonymous dispatch to Mr. Cromwell was probably sent by a soldier who was discharged from the Asylum for bad conduct, and who is now-cooperating with the Democrats of Dayton in an effort to break up the Asylum and thus reduce the Republican vote in Mr. Vallandigham's district. He states, however, that the New-York inmates are delighted at the prospect of getting back to their own State and having a home within easy visiting distance of their families and former places of residence.

I passed seven months at the Dayton Asylum, and can testify that the discipline was mild and the fare excellent. I never witnessed or heard of any unkindness or indifference on the part of the officers of the institution toward the inmates. The charge of "intolerance and oppression" is utterly groundless. The officers of the Asylum are men of high character, who were appointed to tither positions on account of faithful service in the late war, and because of their known kindness of disposition and earnest sympathy for the private solder. Every unprejudiced comrade, who has not been dishonerably discharged, will testify, I am sure, that no more restraint or authority is exercised by the managers of the Dayton House than is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of good order and the protection of all. This true a "guard-house" is kept for drunkards, a "Crazy Ward" for the insane, and

and the protection of all. Tis true a "guard-bouse" is kept for drunkards, a "Crazy Ward" for the insane, an "Dump Squad," made up of men who absent themselves without leave or are guilty of other petty misdemeanors. The "Dump Squad" are employed on the wood-pile and in policing the grounds. Inmates who conduct themselves properly have facilities for passing the time pleasantly unequaled, and, I may say, unknown in any public benevolent institution in the laind. Besides living in a region of singular beauty and healthfulness, in the heart of the rich "Minmi Valley," and being provided with comfortable quarters, bountful and wholesome food, clothing of the army uniform, and kind hospital care when sick, the inmates of the Asylum have on the grounds for their special use: 1st. A reading room, 30 by 100 feet, in which there are files of the leading daily and weekly newspapers, secular and religious. 2d. A library, containing several thousand volumes of the best standard works in the English language.

also on the premises a handsome, well-stocked deer park, and near it two small takes, with boats for recreation in Summer.

All the facilities have been provided by the Congressional Board of Managers, comprising at present the President of the United States, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of War, xxxxivities, comprising at present the President of the United States, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of War, xxxxivities, come Br. F. Butter, Gen. Martindale of New York, Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, Judge Bond of Baltimore, Gov. Smyth of New-Hampshire, the Hon, L. B. Gunckel of Ohio, Dr. Walcott of Wisconsin, Gen. Cavender of St. Louis, and Gen. Osborne of Illinois. These names alone are sufficient to guarantee good management. One of these members, Mr. Gunckel, resides at Dayton, and takes a deep personal interest in all that relates to the happiness of the soliders at the Dayton Branch. It is not possible that any cruelty or unkindness could be perpetrated toward the inmates under his paternal supervision. It was owing to Mr. Gunckel's indefatigable efforts in the Ohio State Senate that he secured for Ohio soldiers the first State Home in the country. Since the organization of the National Asylum at Dayton, Mr. G. has labored with the same energy to promote the confort of the crippled veterans, and in all this labor he has been actuated by the sacred conviction that our Government never can pay the debt it owes to her brave defenders.

While it must be admitted, then, that the Government Homes afford all that can reasonably be looked for in a public institution, they lack one thing to complete the soldier's comfort, and that is the companionship of those most dear to them. Very many of the disabled soldiers have been compelled to enter the asylum in order to relieve wives and other relatives from the burden of their support. It is a great hardship for any brave soldier who has sacrificed his health or limb in his country's defense, for want of adequate compensation to be compelled also to sacrifice the e

# MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S FAREWELL READING.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S FAREWELL READING.

The announcement that Mr. Charles Dickens would give his last reading on March 15 brought an immonse audience to St. James's Hall. "The Christmas Carol" and the "Trial from Pickwick" were the pieces selected, and they were read with Mr. Dickens's accustomed pathos and humor. At the end of the reading Mr. Dickens said:

Laddes and Gentlemen: It would be werse than idle, for it would be hypocritical and unfeeling, if I were to disgnise that I close this episode in my life with feelings of very considerable pain. For some fifteen years, in this hall and in many kindred places, I have had the honor of presenting my own cherished ideas before you for your recognition, and, in closely observing your reception of them, have enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and instruction which perhaps it is given to few men to know. In this task, and in every other I have ever undertaken as a faithful servant of the public, siways imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do his best, I have been uniformly cheered by the readiest response, the most generous sympathy, and the most stimulating support. Nevertheless, I have thought it well at the full flood-tide of your favor to retire upon those older associations between us which date from much further back than these, and hencefouth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own homes, on a new series of readings at which my assistance will be indispensable, but from these garish lights I varish now for evermore, with one heartfelt, grateful, respectful, and affectionate farewell.

called by European affairs, and in the following year arrived in New York. Two letters awaited him—one announcing the premature death of the King of Rome; the other dated Canino, Nov. 18, and from his father. Of this letter the following is an extract:

"At iast, my dear Pierre, we have received an American letter from yon. Do not for an instant think I disapprove of your projected trip to Colombia; on the contrary I heartily approve of it. I have the highest opinion of the President of that country, and would advise your pursuing fortune there, until Providence gives again to our well-loved France a republican form of government. That prospect is far from being impossible. Try and obtain the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and particularly of your chief, to whom give my affectionate regard and thanks for his kindness to my dear Pierre Napoleon."

On the 7th of February, 1837, after ten months capituly in the prison of St. Augelo, the Prince again cumbarked for this country. On his arrival he met his country. Louis Bonaparte, now Napoleon III., who received him with open arms. It is said that the young men enjoyed a hearty laugh over a notice they discovered in a money-broker's office-window in Broadway: "Ic on demante des Napoleons pour des sourcrains"—which might be translated, "Napoleons wanted for sovereigna," Pierre subsequently resided at Bordentown, until his nucle

Madame LaGrange, who is now residing at her villa near Auteuil, to expected in London during the

A strong effort is making in France to secure the election of George Sand to one of the vacant chairs in the Academy.

Moscheles, the pianist and composer, tutor of Mendelsschn and Thaiberg, and director of the Leipsic Conservatory, died in Leipsic March 10, at the age of 76. The remains of the late E. O. Haile, better

known under his newspaper nom de plume of "A. Head," have been forwarded from Texas, where he died, to Portland, where he was born. The threatening letter sent to Mr. Gladstone was posted in Ghent, and was intended to deter him from persisting in some measures respecting the Rustchuk

Varna Railway Company. Mrs. Gen. Gaines has applied to the Legislature of Louisiana to pass an act enabling her to settle the New-Orleans claims which the courts have already de-

cided in her favor. Jules Simon has been lecturing in Paris on the abolition of capital punishment, and at his last lec-ture he had for one of his hearers the chief executioner

himself, "M. de Paris." A Boston clergyman preached on "The Fatherhood of God" last Sunday, and took for his text the whole of the New Testament. How long he preached

after reading the text is not stated. Gen. Changarnier, one of the most resolute enemies of Prince Napoleon at the time of the coup d'état, has decided to support the Empire, and will, it is sur-

Charles Dickens, jr., who inherits his father's talent as an actor, has made a successful appearance at Richmond as Toby Heywood, in an amateur performance of Douglas Jerrold's comedy of "The Rent Day."

mised, receive a military appointment.

James Selby Lewis, a London type-setter, has been proved the rightful heir to an estate in Buckinghamshire which has been in chancery ninety-eight years. Strange to say there is a trifle left of the property-about

When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Agra, he asked if the city had a lunatic asylum. On learning that it had not, he thanked Heaven, and observed that wherever there was one he was taken to see it and he always found the word "welcome" in large letters over the entrance.

Sir Boyle Roche has a successor in Mr. O'Reilly Dease, member of the present House of Com-mons for the County Louth. Speaking of Irish discontent the other night he warned Government that they "must look the unclean thing in the face and boldly apply the ax to its root." This brought down the House. It is related of the late Prince Henry de

Bourbon that last Summer while he was at the Hotel Bastlewski, ex-Queen Isabella said to her son, "Ask your uncle always to be your friend and protector." Prince thereupon took the boy on his knee and gave him a lecture on the good qualities which he ought to cultivate. When he had finished the ex-Queen burst into tears, and cried out "In other words, try to be all that your mother is not."

### GENERAL NOTES.

The experimental brig Novelty, constructed simply as an iron tank, to hold molasses in bulk, arrived in Boston from Matanzas on Monday, discharged her in Boston from Matarizs on Monday, discharged needing of e8,000 gallons, by means of pumps and hose, direct into the reservoir of a refinery, was refilled with Cochituate water, shipped a new crew, got ready for sea, and actually departed within 27 hours from the time of her arrival. There is no room to doubt the immense improvement of this mode of transporting molasses.

An Albany blonde has rendered herself liable to judicial proceedings of even a more serious character than those which pursue the exponents of the cowhide. A fair-haired child was on her way to school; a fashion-ably dressed lady engaged her in conversation and toyed with her long curis; after the lady left her, she found that her longest curi was gone, clipped close to her head. The lady enes provided for such appearanties of abstrac-The lady goes provided for such opportunities of abstrac-tion with a pair of selssors; but the golden tresses which adorn her own head can be detached without that instru-ment.

There is a new illustration of the white man's superiority. Nicklas, who was hung recently at Little Falls, N. Y., while in prison, had an altercation with a fellow convict, one Burdick. "You are a murderer," said the latter. "If I am," replied Nicklas, "I murdered said the latter. "If I am, replied Sicklas, "I murdered a white man. I wouldn't be guilty of killing a nigger!" This insult was too much for Burdick's blood; and a knock-down fight ensued, in which the aristocratic Nicklas was the victor. What a glorious privilege is reserved for the white man to know that he only is the chosen victim, when first-class murderers are seeking oppor-

Certainly never was a more devoted preacher of new doctrine than Miss Anthony. We hear of her last at Peoria, Ill., where there was, on the 15th inst., a mass at Peoria, Ill., where there was, on the 15th inst., a mass convention of the sex. The weather was dreadful. It was admitted to be the coldest and stormiest day of the season. But Miss Anthony was there, arousing the warmest enthusiasm. The crowd of auditors is described as enormous. The excitement, if we may credit the report, was intense. Two Colonels (masculine) took part in the debate—Col. Kerr, who made a speech against the "Moyement," and Col. Ingersoll, who knocked Col. Kerr into a cocked hat. Six hundred persons joined the Suffrage Association; and altogether there was a lively time in Peoria.

If the statements made in the Meine Legic

If the statements made in the Maine Legislature recently, respecting Mrs. Betsey Reynolds, widow of John Reynolds of Burnham, are correct, there should of John Reynolds of Burnham, are correct, there should be no hesitation about granting her the relief not only of a pension, but of everything necessarry to make the rest of her existence comfortable. It is related that she sent four sons, two sons in-law and one grandson to the war, all of whom died in the service, leaving her with but one son, who volunteered but was rejected on account of his lameness, and 31 orphan grand-children. Seven of the latter were taken into the Bath Asylum, and the oid lady is now dependent upon her own labor for a livelihood. If there is any surplus of patriotism and benevolence in Maine, this case should furnish an opportunity for its exhibition.

The enterprising reporter of The Chicago Tribune, who talked with Safford, the astronomer and mathematician, recently, and extracted from him the secret of matichin, recently, and extracted from him the secret of his wonderful powers in the way of mentally multiplying long rows of figures by other rows as wonderfully long, does not seem to have cleared away the mystery entirely. The process by which the Professor multiplies in his head two numbers of six figures each, is, we are told, "to take them by threes, first perpendicularly, and then diagonally multiplying, and by arranging products in requisite relative position and adding up you have the correct result." Exactly so, and we trust the reporter knows now how to do it. The Professor was also kind enough to explain how the celebrated Missouri lad would square say number, however large, which consisted of figures repeating themselves in threes. The very simple process is this: "Suppose he desires to multiply 365365365365 by Itself, He first multiples 365 by Itself, which gives 133225 (this multiplies the instantiation is, of course, mere bagatelle to the mathematical mind). Then he substitutes is for 365s, and multiplies 1001001001 by itself, which gives (of course) 10020000400001001. Then he multiplies this last number by the common factor 133225, which cives 13349135000899001582725, the correct answer. We are obliged to the professor and reporter for this explanation, but must be allowed to consider the matter "all a muddle" yet.

The enforcement of a law in Prussia, which was enacted only last January, rendering military duty

was enacted only last January, rendering military duty respectful, and affectionate farewell.

[PRINCE BONAPARTE IN AMERICA.]

The following details of the life of Prince Pierre Bonaparte are of interest at the present moment. After the death of his brother Paul Marie, who perished at the age of 19 in the ranks of the Greek volunteers, he three himself with enthusiasm into the Italian royout thomary movement of 1801. In this, being opposed to the wishes of his father, he fled from his home to Tuscany. There the police informed of his intentions, arrested him, and three him into the Fortress at Leghorn, where he was detained for six months. On liberation, in his 17th year, he was forced to go into further exile. His choice fiel upon America, and he landed here in January, 1872. He visited his uncle King Joseph, who, since 1815, had resided at Point Breeze on the Delaware River, between Philadelphia and New-York. At that time the Republicans of New-Gramada and Echador were disposing themselves for a decisive contest. Pierre took service with his uncle's friend, Gent Santander, in the army of New-Gramada, and on the 18th of July, 1832, haded at Santa Martha. He received the temporary appointment of Licutemant-Coloner from President Santander, and in the battles of Barranquilla. Carthageta and Nahates fought at the side of his General in the month of October following he arrived at Santa Fede Bogota. Santander was desirous of retaining his services for the State of Colombia, but the Prince. compulsory upon all citizens, is resulting in large immi-

### LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY. ARREST OF AN ALLEGED NEGOTIATOR OF THE

STOLEN BONDS. Ever since the Ocean National Bank, at the corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., was entered in August last, and robbed of money, bonds, and securities to the amount of \$200,000 and upward, the detectives of this and other cities have been on the lookout for the thieves, and have carefully traced all rumors of a portion of the stolen securities to their starting point, generally to find that they were without foundation. A number of the stolen bonds have been from time to time sold in Wall-st, and other cities, some of them ultimately finding their way to the Treasury Department, at Washington. The bank and owners have been informed of the fact, but all efforts of the detectives to trace these stolen bonds through the bankers and brokers, to the persons who had originally offered them for sale, were fruitless.

Jerome Bradley, who was recently sonteneed to five years' imprisonment for having negotiated the sale of a number of the bonds stolen from Morrison, Son & Co., was believed to have been concerned in the sale of some of the bends stolen from the Ocean Bank, but no certain information of his complicity could be obtained, and his subsequent arrest and conviction for the other offense, effectually precluded all hope of obtaining information from him that would criminate others. The search was

sutsequent arrest and conviction for the other offense, effectually precladed all hope of obtaining information from him that would criminate others. The search was not relaxed, however, and recently Detectives Elder and McDougail of the Police Central Office received information that one Edgar Deil, a resident of Yonkers, having an office in Broadway near Wallest, was engaged in negotiating the stolen bonds. A watch was kept on the movements of the suspected man, and he was observed to be intimate with certain persons known to the police as having been concerned in former stolen bond cases.

Believing that he bad in his bussession certain of the stolen bonds, the detectives on Wednesday night took. Deil into custody, and he was locked up at Police Headquarters, Deil' admitted that he had been intimate with persons having the custody of many of the stolen bonds, and that he expected yesterday to have received kingos worth of these bonds to be egotiate, the person having them agreeing to meet him at his office and there to deliver the bonds. He consented to accompany the detective to his office next day and there to await the arrival of the man with the bunds. Accordingly yesterday morning the detectives and Deil went to the office of the latter, and awaited the coming of the custodian of the bonds. Two hours or more had elapsed, when a young man entered the office, and, accessing Deil, stated that he was a newspaper reporter, and whind information with reference to the arrest of an alleged participant in the proceeds of the office at the questioner in blank amazement, they having until that time deemed the arrest profound secret.

Further questions he asked, sufficient to convince the office and their latter detectives and the person accosed locked at the questioner in blank amazement, they having until that time deemed the arrest profound secret. Further questions he asked, sufficient to convince the officers and beli that he was conversant with the facts of the case, and then left. Satisfied that there was no

## SENTENCE OF THE CONVICTED CANVASSERS-STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED. The Kings County Court of Oyer and Ter-

miner opened yesterday morning for the sentence of the convicted election canvassers, Judge Gilbert and Justices Voorhies and Johnson on the bench. Winchester Britton, of counsel for defendants, said he desired to make some suggestions. He took it for granted that the suggestion of the District-Atterney, in regard to the penalty gestion of the District Activity, to be imposed, was correct, but had since eome to a different concusion. The electron law of 1842, which provided as penalty for its violation a line of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, was not applicable to these cases.

Ex-Judge Moore—it is understood that these cases are

The orations, seven in number, were delivered in the following order: "The New Queston," by Theodore F. Burnham, Hudson City, N. J.; "The Pallosophy of Inventions." H. Morton Reed, Brooklyn, L. L.; "The Social Condition of the American People," James Van Buskirk, Bayonne, N. J.; "Holland and Spain in the XV4th Centry," Charles A. Hexamef, Hoboken, N. J.; "Shadow and Sunshine," Abraham S. Isaacz, New-York City: "Patrick Henry," Nathaniel E. Hart, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Society and the Criminal," Borden P. Bowne, New-York City. The Webster prize for the best speaking on the occasion was awarded to Mr. Bowne, the last-speaker, Messrs. Burnham and Hart receiving honorable mention. The Rev. Mr. Spaiding and the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock were the Judges.

NEW-JERSEY CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH. The following appointments have been made by the New-Jersey Conference to the New-Brunswick

by the New-Jersey Conference to the New-Brunswis and Trenton districts.—R. B. Stokes, Presiding Rider, New-Brunswick District.—R. B. Stokes, Presiding Rider, New-Brunswick, Britistict.—R. B. Store, Pitmann, C. B. Hartmatt, St. Jan W. V. Kelley, Milltowan-George Riced. Washington-Jahn A. Cares, South Ambroy.—J. Mickie. Jacksonville.—R. B. Sutteffits, Mattews A. Markeya, Regulart.—E. Result, Granville.—A. J. Gregory, Redinals.—B. Moomonth.—S. H. Asay, Navesiha-A. J. Gregory, Redinals.—B. Caiker, Embury and Geratport.—W. T. Abbott. Long Branch.—B. Charch, S. Parker, Caulensry Cherch, J. B. Hras. Greenville, Ocean Grove.—W. H. Osborne, Squan Village.—J. T. Price, Farsing dist.—J. J. Graw, Britchaburg.—W. N. Osborn. Carville.—John Sisson. Tone River.—H. G. Williams, Oceana.—J. Wagg, Gaod Leel.—P. C. Johnson. Waredown—A. Chambera, Barnegas and Mansh. ken.—H. B. Riegs.

On the 4th of March, John Scott, who was employed on a lighter at Harlem, went to see his wife at Yonkers, and on the evening of the same day he was seen in this city in company with Charles Rice, employed on board another lighter which was moored near Scott's. Since that evening Scott was not seen by anyone, and many suspected foul play. Some days ago Rice was ar-rested for stealing canvas and rope from a South-st. merchant, and when his lighter was searched a number of articles were found among his effects which were identi-ned by the wife of Scott as part of the property of the missing man. Elee is held on a charge of lareeny, and the detectives are working up the case of the missing ANOTHER CASE.

Samuel G. Fulton, 18 years of age, a member of the Massachusetts Medical College, has been missing since 10 o'clock Saturday morning. March 19, then missing since 10 o'clock Saturday morning, March 19, thea on his way from Howard-st., Boston, to a train, to visit his brother, L. H. Fulton, at Woonsocket, R. I. He is of straight and slender figure, 5 feet 6 inches in height; dark, smooth hair, thin monstache; thin, black cycbrows, and eyes dark brown, and weighs 140 pounds. Informa-tion will be thankfully received by Dr. Samuel Gregg, No. 35 Howard-st., Boston.

A HEAVY JOB IN PROSPECT FOR THE CORONER To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I desire through THE TRIBUNE to call the attention of the proper authorities to the dangerous condition of the building over the archway at the intersection of the Sixth-ave. Railroad with Veacy-st. The north wall is supported by a common iron girder. Large cracks in the outside wall, which have been filled with cracks in the outside wall, which have been filled with morfar, show that the support is not what it should be. Any one can see that the building from front to rear has settled several inches in the center, and where the plastering has been jarred off the weak and half decayed sleepers present a degree of weakness and insecurity which forebodes a fearful disaster. If not soon taken down, or strengthened with proper supports, it will not, I fear, be long before we shall hear of a car load or two of human beings being sent without warning to their final account. New-York, March 30, 1870.

THE COURTS.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE SUIT. OPINION OF JUDGE PARKER.

In the suit of Joseph H. Ramsey against Jay Gould, James Fisk, jr., Frederick A. Lane, and others, the defendants made a motion before Judge Parker at the Owego Special Term of the Supreme Court, to dismiss plaintiff's complaint, or to perpetually stay his promiss plaintiff's complaint, or to perpetually stay his pro-ceedings. The motion was argued by David Dudley Field and Thomas G. Shearman for defendants, and Henry Smith and N. W. Peckham for the plaintiff. Judge Parker has just given his decision denying the motion of defendants. The following is the substance of

the opinion:

This action is brought by the plaintiff as a creditor and stockholder of
the Eric Railway Company for the purpose, among other things, of compelling the officers of the Company, who are named as defendants, and
who are charged in the complaint with having the central of its affairs,
to account for their effects conduct in the management and disposition of
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